REVIEWS

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. A Text-book of Neurology and Psychiatry. By SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M.D., PH.D. and WILLIAM A. WHITE, M.D. Third edition. Pp. 988; 470 engravings and 12 plates. Lea & Febiger. Philadelphia.

THE third edition of the work of Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, of New York, and Dr. William White, of Washington, D. C., is constructed essentially on the same lines as the former two editions. The book is divided into three parts:

Part I deals with what the authors call the "Physico-chemical Systems," essentially vegetative and visceral neurology and the endocrinopathies. The recent advances made by study and research into the realms of the hormonopoietic system and vegetative neurology are incorporated into this chapter, and add much to its value. In it the authors endeavor to demonstrate more clearly the intimate relationship existing between the so-called ductless glands and the physiologic and pathologic processes in all the systems of the body, whether they be nervous, alimentary or bloodvessel. Many excellent illustrations and diagrams help to clarify this rather obscure subject for the student reader.

Part II is devoted to the "Sensorimotor Systems," being mainly organic neurology. The various observations on living pathology which the great war afforded are judiciously used to augment this chapter. Peripheral nerve injuries and gunshot wounds of the brain and spinal cord are illustrated by many photographs and diagrams.

Part III deals with the "Psychical" or "Symbolic" systems. The principal additions to this part are the articles on the War-neuroses and so-called "Shell-shock." An endeavor is made to show the relationship existing between the neuroses and the psychoses and to demonstrate the mechanism involved in the causation and growth of these disorders. Psychoanalysis, discussed in the opening chapter, is prominent throughout all of part three, and in the treatment of most of the volume the Freudian teachings can be discerned.

Altogether the third edition is much wider in its scope than its predecessors and the facts which the authors have endeavored to emphasize, namely, the interrelation and interdependence of the various divisions of the subject upon each other, are more clearly portrayed than in the second edition of 1917. F. H. L.

THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF HEART DISEASE. By E. M. BROCKBANK, M.D. (Vict.), F.R.C.P.; Hon. Physician, Royal Infirmary, Manchester; Lecturer in Clinical Medicine, Dean of Clinical Instruction, University of Manchester. Fourth edition. Pp. 154. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1920.

THIS volume is the outgrowth of *Heart Sounds and Murmurs*, published in 1911, which was limited to cardiac auscultation. The new volume, though larger by 100 pages, is still in "pocket-book form," which makes it handy for the student's use. The first 120 pages are devoted largely to the information to be derived by inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation in normal and especially abnormal hearts. The emphasis laid upon the insidiousness of endocarditis in children is commendable. The chapter on treatment is well considered. The medical student will find much solid information in small compass in this volume. The more mature student of cardiac disease today will prefer a volume wherein more space is given to the study of abnormal myocardial function.

J. E. T.

PHYSICAL BASIS OF HEREDITY. By THOMAS H. MORGAN, Professor of Experimental Zoölogy in Columbia University. Pp. 305; 117 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company.

OF the recent advances in the study of heredity and Mendelism, none have been so productive in results as the experimental work of Professor Morgan and his colleagues. About ten years ago they began work with Drosophilia, the little fruit fly, and this form has turned out to be the most favorable yet utilized in the study of heredity. In Drosophilia they have already found several hundred factors which exhibit Mendelian segregation; its chromosomes are distinct and few in number; it is both hardy and prolific; it is easily handled in the laboratory, being reared in pint bottles and fed on small pieces of ripe fruits. These advantages have been utilized to the full and the author believes that, as a result, some of the basic problems of heredity have been solved. In fact the opening statement in this book is: "That the fundamental aspects of heredity should have turned out to be so extraordinarily simple, supports us in the hope that Nature may, after all, be entirely approachable. Her much advertised inscrutability has once more been found to be an illusion due to our ignorance." The book deals with both genetics and cytology and the main thesis is the chromosome theory of heredity. According to this the chromosomes form the material basis of heredity. The various factors, upon which the manifestations of characters depend, are resident in the chromosomes, whence they influence the nature of the cells and of the organism which the cells collectively build up. The six principles of heredity are discussed in the light of our present knowledge of the chromosomal mechanism.

Due recognition is given the valuable work of Carothers on the mechanism of assortment and that of Wenrich on crossing-over and the linear order of the material of the chromosomes. The involved portions of the discussion will appeal more to the specialized student of this subject, but there is much of interest to the general scientific reader. Those interested in the study of genetics will look forward to reports of the work being done this year in California by Professor Morgan and his associates.

W. H. F. A.

FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN ANATOMY. By MARSH PITZMAN, A.B., M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the Dental Department of Washington University, St. Louis. Pp. 356; 101 illustrations. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1920.

THIS is an attempted compromise between the compend and the modern standard anatomies, which the author describes as having grown into encyclopedias of our entire anatomic knowledge of the human body. He thinks the rank and file of practitioners of medicine show an unfortunate lack of knowledge of and interest in anatomy, and ascribes this to the attempt to teach too much detail, which results only in confusion. So he has essayed to show his own idea of a modern text-book of human anatomy.

The main point is that only those things are included which it is likely the student will remember. For instance the brachial plexus is given in half a page, and it may be contended that that is all even a fourth-year undergraduate can still retain. Still, as the author advises recourse to the drawings and plates of the larger anatomic works, one cannot be sure that he thinks that this book contains all the student should know. This book is interesting as showing one man's method of teaching anatomy to students who are beginning the study of this subject, and, undoubtedly, if more professors of anatomy would write out their actual methods of teaching it would make for the progress of anatomical pedagogy.

W. H. F. A.